Refine Search

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.

Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.

The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
liposome same (ethanol adj5 load$)	4

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L1

Refine Search

Recall Text Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, February 21, 2007 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	liposome same (ethanol adj5 load$)	4	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L1 and (424/450).ccls.	36

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L2

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, February 21, 2007 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L2	L1 and 424/450.ccls.	36	L2
L1	preliposom$	54	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L2: Entry 29 of 36 File: USPT Sep 22, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5811119 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Formulation and use of carotenoids in treatment of cancer

Brief Summary Text (7):
There are additional difficulties in using a liposomal formulation of a retinoid for therapeutic purposes. For example, it is often desirable to store the composition in the form of a preliposomal powder, but many prior formulations are not satisfactory for such use, because they either contain an inadequate amount of retinoid, or they generate undesirable liposomes when they are reconstituted in aqueous solution.

Detailed Description Text (7):
Prior to lyophilization, the carotenoid, lipids, and intercalation promoter agent can be dissolved in an organic solvent, such as t-butanol. Lyophilization to form a preliposomal powder can be performed using commercial apparatus which is known to persons skilled in this field. After lyophilization, the powder can be reconstituted as, e.g., liposomes, by adding a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as sterile water, saline solution, or dextrose solution, with agitation, and optionally with the application of heat.

Current US Original Classification (1):
424/450

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End of Result Set

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L1: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Apr 1, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5616334 A
TITLE: Low toxicity drug-lipid systems

Brief Summary Text (22):
A liposome-loading process is also disclosed wherein the drug, specifically the polyene antibiotic amphotericin B is dispersed by sonication in a solvent such as ethanol to which has been added an acid such as hydrochloric acid. A lipid film, specifically comprising DMPC:DMPG in an about 7:3 mole ratio, is hydrated with an aqueous solution, specifically aqueous buffer such as PBS, and an aliquot of the acidified ethanol solution containing the drug is loaded into the liposomes by adding it to the liposome preparation. The ethanol in the resulting suspension is removed and the solution is resuspended with an aqueous solution. Depending on the mole ratio of drug co-mixed with the lipid, the process favors formation of HDLCs rather than liposomes; e.g. at mole percent of drug of about 16 and above, more HDLCs are formed than liposomes. Alternatively, at 0-15 mole percent drug, the process favors formation of liposomes. Liposomes or HDLCs made by this acidified ethanol loading process may be prepared for use as pharmaceutical compositions by the addition of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluent, and may be used in the treatment of fungal infections by administering them to a mammal such as a human.

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Hit List

First Hit

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.

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Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20050026242 A1

L1: Entry 1 of 4 File: PGPB Feb 3, 2005

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050026242
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050026242 A1

TITLE: Method of complexing a protein by the use of a dispersed system and proteins thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 3, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Balasubramanian, Sathyamangalam V.	Amherst	NY	US
Straubinger, Robert M.	Amherst	NY	US
Ramani, Karthik	Amherst	NY	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/68.1; 435/206

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20020119170 A1

L1: Entry 2 of 4 File: PGPB Aug 29, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020119170
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020119170 A1

TITLE: Low toxicity drug-lipid systems

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 29, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Janoff, Andrew S.			US

Madden, Thomas D.	US
Cullis, Pieter R.	US
Kearns, John J.	US
Durning, Anthony G.	US
Boni, Lawrence	US
Lenk, Robert P.	US
Klimchak, Robert	US
Portnoff, Joel	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/400; 514/786

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6406713 B1

L1: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT Jun 18, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6406713
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6406713 B1

TITLE: Methods of preparing low-toxicity drug-lipid complexes

DATE-ISSUED: June 18, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Janoff; Andrew S.	Yardley	PA		
Madden; Thomas D.	Vancouver			CA
Cullis; Pieter R.	Vancouver			CA
Kearns; John J.	Princeton	NJ		
Durning; Anthony G.	Yardley	PA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/450; 264/4.1, 264/4.3, 428/402.2

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5616334 A

L1: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Apr 1, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5616334
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5616334 A

TITLE: Low toxicity drug-lipid systems

DATE-ISSUED: April 1, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY

Janoff; Andrew S.	Yardley	PA	
Boni; Lawrence	Monmouth Junction	NJ	
Madden; Thomas D.	Vancouver		CA
Cullis; Pieter R.	Vancouver		CA
Lenk; Robert P.	Lambertville	NJ	
Kearns; John J.	Princeton	NJ	
Durning; Anthony G.	Yardley	PA	
Klimchak; Robert	Flemington	NJ	
Portnoff; Joel	Richboro	PA	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/404; 264/4.1, 264/4.3, 264/4.6, 428/402.2, 436/164, 514/78

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | [illegible] | [illegible] | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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Terms	Documents
liposome same (ethanol adj5 load$)	4

Display Format: - Change Format

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Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L3 and (424/450).ccls.	13

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L4

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, February 21, 2007 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L4	L3 and 424/450.ccls.	13	L4
L3	liposome same (glycerol adj10 ethanol)	690	L3
L2	liposome same (solvent) adj5 (glycerol adj10 ethanol)	2	L2
L1	liposome adj10 glycerol adj10 ethanol	8	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L4: Entry 12 of 13 File: USPT Apr 2, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5004611 A
TITLE: Pro-liposome compositions

Brief Summary Text (31):
The aerosol compositions of this invention generally contain from 5% to 40%, preferably 10% to 20%, of membrane lipid component (a); up to 40%, preferably up to 10%, of water component; balance ethanol or other water-miscible solvent, all percentages being by weight on the combined weights of components (a), (b) and water. Water is not critical to promote liposome formation as the pro-liposome is discharged as fine droplets, but may be useful when a water-soluble biologically active material is to be included. When ethanol is used as component (b), a minor proportion of propylene glycol or glycerol may be included to reduce possible volatility problems which might arise on spraying. Indeed, propylene glycol or glycerol may be used in partial or complete replacement for ethanol. The proportion by weight of membrane lipid component (a) to water miscible solvent component (b) is preferably from 1:2 to 1:10.

Current US Original Classification (1):
424/450

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L4: Entry 12 of 13 File: USPT Jul 12, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5328628 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Detergent compositions containing liposomes and process therefor

Brief Summary Text (8):
Liposome stability is particularly important when the liposomes are used to deliver an active ingredient such as a moisturizer or vitamin. For example, page 36 of the Wendel et al. article, supra, states "liposomal liquid soaps or shampoos generally cannot be formulated" in referring to natural phospholipid-derived liposomes. Wendel et al. further teach that liposomes are "quite stable in products with amphiphilic surfactants such as ethanol or ethylene glycol". U.S. Pat. No. 4,752,572 to Sundberg et al. teaches that liposomes are lysed by the addition of a surfactant with a critical micelle concentration of at least 0.1 millimole and states that examples of anionic surfactants used to lyse liposomes are sodium cholate and sodium dodecyl sulfate. Page 66 of the Lautenschlager II article states ". . . it is impossible to formulate liposomal liquid soaps or shampoos . . ." while page 70 refers to a stable oil-in-water cream containing liposomes as well as 0.5% polysorbate and 0.5% sorbitan mono-oleate as an example of a stable liposomal cream with very low proportions of emulsifiers.

Detailed Description Text (110):
Since Oleniacz does not specify any particular order of addition, two formulations were prepared using different orders of addition. The first order of addition ("Shampoo 1") was to add the ingredients in the order listed in Example 15:20% of SIPON.RTM. LT-6 (40% active triethanolammonium lauryl sulfate from Alcolac, Ltd. of Quebec, Canada); 20% of 95% ethanol; 5% of AROMOX.RTM. C/12 (50% active bis(2-hydroxyethyl) cocamine oxide from Akzo, Chemical Division of Chicago, Ill.); and 55% aqueous liposome suspension as prepared above. "Shampoo 2" was prepared by adding the SIPON.RTM. LT-6 to the AROMOX.RTM. C/12 and separately adding the ethanol to the liposome suspension. The surfactants were then added to the ethanol/liposome suspension.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
424/450

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End of Result Set

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L8: Entry 5 of 5 File: DWPI Sep 23, 1997

5670173

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-488423
DERWENT-WEEK: 199745

TITLE: Polymer membranes containing haemoglobin and enzymes - are useful as biocompatible and stable artificial red blood cells

Basic Abstract Text (1):
The following are claimed: (A) production of a biocompatible, biodegradable polymer membrane (with a submicron diameter of < 0.2 mu) containing haemoglobin (Hb) and enzymes by: (a) mixing a polymer (selected from isobutyl 2-cyanoacrylate and alkylcyanoacrylate derivatives) with phospholipid and tocopherol; (b) dissolving the mixed solution of step (a) in ethanol; (c) injecting the mixed solution of step (b) in a Hb solution containing surfactant, to spontaneously form submicron diameter particles of polymer membrane containing Hb; (d) removing ethanol by dialysis; (e) separating the submicron diameter particles of step (c) by centrifugation or gel filtration, and (f) suspending the particles of step (e) in a saline ringer solution; (B) production of a biocompatible, biodegradable polymer membrane (with a submicron diameter of < 0.2 mu) containing Hb and enzymes, comprising: (a) mixing a polymer (selected from polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and polylactide-co-glycolide) with phospholipid and tocopherol; (b) dissolving the mixed solution of step (a) in a mixture of ethanol and acetone; (c) injecting the mixed solution of step (b) in a Hb solution containing surfactant, to spontaneously form submicron diameter particles of polymer membrane containing Hb; (d) removing ethanol and acetone by dialysis; (e) separating the submicron diameter particles of step (c) by centrifugation or gel filtration, and (f) suspending the particles of step (e) in a saline ringer solution; (C) submicron diameter, biocompatible and biodegradable polymer membrane containing Hb and enzymes used as an oxygen-carrying blood substitute. The membrane comprises a polymer selected from polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and polylactide-co-glycolide. It contains 25-35 wt.% of Hb and has an average diameter of < 0.2 mu , and (D) submicron diameter, biocompatible and biodegradable polymer membrane containing Hb and enzymes used as an oxygen-carrying blood substitute. The membrane comprises a polymer selected from isobutyl-2-cyanoacrylate and alkylcyanoacrylate derivatives. The membrane contains 25-35 wt.% of Hb and has an average diameter of < 0.2 mu .

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Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
(phospholipid or liposome) adj10 ethanol adj10 surfactant	5

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L8

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, February 21, 2007 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L8	(phospholipid or liposome) adj10 ethanol adj10 surfactant	5	L8
L7	(phospholipid adj5 ethanol adj5 surfactant)	0	L7
L6	(phospholipid adj5 ethanol adj5 surfactant) same (active or drug)	0	L6
L5	(liposomes adj5 ethanol adj5 surfactant) same (active or drug)	0	L5
L4	L3 and 424/450.ccls.	13	L4
L3	liposomes same ethanol same surfactant same (active or drug)	1045	L3
L2	L1 and (aqueous adj3 dispersion adj3 $lipid)	0	L2
L1	liposomes same ethanol same surfactant	1424	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L9: Entry 13 of 17 File: USPT Dec 7, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5997888 A
TITLE: Cosmetic preparations

Abstract Text (1):
The cosmetic preparation contains: (a) an oil-soluble active ingredient that is suitable for skin cosmetics, (b) a partial fatty acid ester of polyoxyethylene sorbitan, (c) at least one phospholipid, (d) ethanol, and (e) water as a carrier liquid. The phospholipid is dissolved in ethanol, and then the partial fatty acid esters of polyoxyethylene sorbitan and the active ingredient are added. The oil phase that is obtained is added to water and stirred. The preparation is obtained in the form of a nanodispersion.

Brief Summary Text (80):
An object of the invention is also the process for the production of the cosmetic composition according to claim 1, which is characterized in that component c)--phospholipid --is dissolved in component d)--ethanol--, then component b)--partial fatty acid ester of polyoxyethylene sorbitan--as well as component a)--active ingredient--are added, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature or at an elevated temperature.

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L9: Entry 17 of 17 File: DWPI Mar 22, 1985

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1985-107358
DERWENT-WEEK: 198518

TITLE: Fatty emulsion contg. prostaglandin - provides stabilised compsn. suitable for intravenous injection

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: GREEN CROSS CORP (GREC)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1983JP-0159736 (August 30, 1983)

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 60051105 A	March 22, 1985		004	
JP 93013926 B	February 23, 1993		004	A61K009/107

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 60051105A	August 30, 1983	1983JP-0159736	
JP 93013926B	August 30, 1983	1983JP-0159736	
JP 93013926B		JP 60051105	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/10; A61K 9/107; A61K 31/55; A61K 31/557

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 60051105A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Emulsion contains at least one of Prostagrandin F2 alpha, Prostagrandin F1 alpha, and Prostagrandin E2.

The compsn. comprises water, fat and phospholipid. Fat is, e.g. purified soybean oil. Phospholipid is, e.g. phosphatidil serine, phosphatidil glycerine, phosphatidil choline, phosphatidil ethanol amine, phosphatidil inositol, sphyngomyelin, or their mixt. Emulsifying auxiliary is 6-22C fatty acid or its salt.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Prostaglandin can be stabilised by inclusion in lipo emulsion, and such stabilised compsn. can be used as intravenous injection.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 60051105A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B05 C03
CPI-CODES: B04-B01B; B04-B02E; B05-B01P; B12-E06; B12-F05; B12-H02; B12-H03; B12-M03; C04-B01B; C04-B02E; C05-B01P; C12-E06; C12-F05; C12-H02; C12-H03; C12-M03;

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L13: Entry 5 of 9 File: USPT May 7, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6383513 B1
TITLE: Compositions comprising cannabinoids

Detailed Description Text (17):
200 mg of THC dissolved in 2 ml of ethanol was added to 6 ml of sesame oil. The oil/ethanol/THC solution was stirred in an open vessel for 2 hours at 50-60.degree. C. to evaporate the majority of the ethanol. Into 20 ml of 0.9% sodium chloride solution was dispersed 360 mg of egg yolk phospholipid (Lipoid E80) by warming to 40-50.degree. C. The oil was added to the phospholipid dispersion and the two phases coarsely emulsified using an IKA laboratory homogeniser at 20,000 rpm for 2 minutes. This emulsion was then transferred to an APV Rannie Mini-Lab valve homogeniser and passed through twice at 500 bar to produce a milky off-white product. The final product contained 6.7 mg/ml THC. A nasal administration of 150 .mu.l of the emulsion would provide 1 mg of THC.

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Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
(phospholipid adj3 dispersion) same ethanol	9

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
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EPO Abstracts Database
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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: (phospholipid adj3 dispersion) same ethanol

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Search History

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Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L13	(phospholipid adj3 dispersion) same ethanol	9	L13
L12	L11	0	L12
L11	(phospholipid adj3 dispersion) adj10 ethanol	0	L11
L10	(phospholipid or liposome) adj10 ethanol	791	L10
L9	(phospholipid or liposome) adj10 ethanol adj10 (fatty adj1 acid)	17	L9
L8	(phospholipid or liposome) adj10 ethanol adj10 surfactant	5	L8
L7	(phospholipid adj5 ethanol adj5 surfactant)	0	L7
L6	(phospholipid adj5 ethanol adj5 surfactant) same (active or drug)	0	L6
L5	(liposomes adj5 ethanol adj5 surfactant) same (active or drug)	0	L5
L4	L3 and 424/450.ccls.	13	L4
L3	liposomes same ethanol same surfactant same (active or drug)	1045	L3
L2	L1 and (aqueous adj3 dispersion adj3 $lipid)	0	L2
L1	liposomes same ethanol same surfactant	1424	L1